

Deben Rural District Council.



Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR

1966



C.H. IMRIE,

T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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DEBEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health.

C.H. IMRIE, T.D., M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

A.F. WARRANDER, F.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R.T.W. BEDFORD, C.R.S.I.
D.P.HALL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
F.E. ELLISTON, M.A.P.H.I.

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The Chairman and Councillors,
Deben Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hereby present my twentieth Annual Report on the health and hygiene of the Rural District for the year 1966. This report has been planned on similar lines to those of previous years to conform with the Ministry of Health requirements.

Population

The Registrar General in his mid year estimate of the population of the Deben Rural District gives a figure of 38,860 persons. It is interesting to recall that in my first Annual Report for 1947 the population for that year was 24,410 so that in 20 years the population has grown to be half as big again as it was in those days. This steady increase shows no signs of slowing down, and, except for possible boundary alterations, may well accelerate in growth. It appears probable that much of this steady increase is due to immigration into the district.

Live Births

The Live Birth Rate shows a fall when compared with previous years and is rather smaller than the rate for England and Wales.

Still Births

This rate remains fairly steady when compared with previous years and is again slightly smaller than the rate for the whole country.

Deaths

The Death Rate from all causes was very much in line with the rates for the past 10 years and compares well with the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

Death of infants under one year numbered 12. This figure again shows little variation from that for previous years. These deaths all occurred within the first week of life and appear to have been mainly associated with the hazards of birth and prematurity.

Analysis of the causes of death shows once again that those diseases associated with the heart and circulatory system were the main causes. In particular coronary disease and angina increased from 66 in 1965 to 87 in 1966.

The second main group, as in previous years was the malignant diseases. Here there was a definite increase from 56 in 1965 to 73 in 1966. This figure is the highest for any year for which I have records.

There were no deaths recorded from infective causes nor any maternal deaths from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

Accidents continued to take their toll but showed no increase over recent years.

Infantile deaths numbered 12 and these all occurred in the first week of life. The largest single cause was prematurity.

Notifiable Disease

The time is long overdue for a reassessment of the list of diseases which require statutory notification. Times have changed over the years and many of the diseases on the list have ceased to be public health problems. Two random examples are erysipelas and pneumonia. Even measles with its headlong rampage through the young of the community every two years scarcely warrants the time and trouble taken by notification.

On the other hand there are not a few conditions which could with advantage be included for one reason or another. Rubella or German Measles, which if contracted by a woman in the first three months of pregnancy can cause permanent damage to the offspring, could well be notified so that all possible precautions might be taken. Another disease where notification might help is Tetanus. East Anglia is proverbially a part of the country with a tetanus risk but the evidence for this is scanty as we simply do not know how many cases occur. In this connection however the use of triple antigen to immunise in infancy will afford some protection to that section of the population.

During 1966 the number of notifications received was 111 of which 66 were of measles. 1966 was not a "measles year" so a much larger number was to be anticipated in 1967 (this at the time of writing is proving to be the case). Immunisation against measles is still undergoing trials and there is as yet no unanimity of opinion regarding its use but I feel it is safe to say that with a shorter or a longer period it will become routine.

Dysentery produced two small outbreaks during the year. The first with 5 cases was in the Spring and the second with 18 cases started late in October and was still running at the end of the year. Both outbreaks appear to have been imported from outside the district.

Four cases of food poisoning were also reported during the year which were fully investigated by the Public Health Inspectors. Outbreaks of this kind serve as a constant reminder that the highest possible standards in the handling of food from the producer via the wholesaler and retailer to the consumer cannot be overemphasised.

It is unfortunate that the most elaborate system of hygienic food handling can, by the ignorance or thoughtlessness of a single person, be completely nullified. The remedy lies in supervision and education of the food handlers so that they all understand their responsibilities.

During the year the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register fell from a total of 158 at the beginning of the period to 137 at the end. Of the 28 cases removed from the list 25 were regarded as recovered from the disease.

Immunisation

Immunisation against certain infections has continued during the year and I am grateful to the County Council for the following figures which relate to these measures:

	Primary Course	Booster Dose or <u>Revaccination</u>
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough/Polio myelitis	19	7
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough	332	117
Diphtheria/Tetanus	2	145
Tetanus	5	12
Polio myelitis (Salk vaccine)	35	18
Polio myelitis (Sabin vaccine)	286	234
Smallpox	254	18

Water

On 1st April 1966 this Authority transferred to the Ipswich Corporation Water Undertaking its functions and responsibilities as a public utility. It is not possible therefore to give a detailed report as in previous years concerning the supply to the District. I hope that this transfer will not allow the question of the low fluoride content to be forgotten. This lack of mineral content could, of course, be easily remedied and such a measure has the support of the Ministry of Health. Unfortunately the County Council as the local Health Authority does not take the same view.

Fluoridation in a situation of this type has been shown to provide a high degree of protection to childrens' teeth without undesired side effects. Indeed it has now been thought in some quarters that it has in addition a beneficial effect on the health and strength of the adult skeletal system in general. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant before this valuable measure is made available.

Sampling of water from both mains supply and from private wells has continued. This included examination of well waters for nitrate where the question of artificial feeding of a new-born infant is raised. Where the nitrate content is too high assistance is given in finding an alternative supply to cover the few months when the infant is at risk.

Refuse Disposal

This Authority has gradually expanded its collection of household refuse until it is now in a position to provide this Service weekly in every parish in the District. This, with the increase in incombustible elements in the refuse such as tins, bottles and other containers has increased the bulk to be handled and has made more urgent the need to have disposal sites earmarked well in advance. Unfortunately, suitable pits for reclamation are becoming increasingly hard to come by, and it is possible that a time may come when the search for sites will have to be extended further afield or it might even happen that some other form of disposal may have to be adopted.

Sewage Disposal

A mains water supply over a large rural area at once raises the problem of the disposal of an increasing volume of waste water. The Council has had for some years now a scheme to provide as far as is practicable systems of sewage and sewage disposal for the larger and more densely populated parishes. Up to the moment the number of parishes in which local schemes are in operation is six, namely Alderton, Melton, Orford, Trinley St. Martin, Trinley St. Mary, and Wickham Market.

The large scheme for Kesgrave and neighbouring parishes is still in process of construction and the joint disposal works are already in operation. Although section of this scheme have been completed, it will still require several months for the scheme as a whole to be finished. From the point of view of health and amenity this is an urgent matter.

Of smaller schemes in the District a start was made at Kirton during the year while the scheme for Grundisburgh was in the planning stage.

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STATISTICS

GENERAL

Population (Registrar General's Estimate for mid. 1966)	36,860
Area of District in acres	109,308
Density of population - persons per acre	0.337
Number of inhabited houses 31. 12. 66.	10,730
Average number of persons per house	3.43
Rateable Value of District	£925,476
Estimated product of Penny Rate 1966/67.	£3,550

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary covering five years

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Population	34,300	34,730	35,690	35,520	36,860
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.23	16.38	16.75	15.65	14.54
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.14	0.25	0.11	0.19	0.16
General Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.30	12.87	10.64	10.69	11.53
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births	18.61	26.36	8.36	5.39	22.30

POPULATION

Registrar General's mid year estimates over 10 years:

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
29620	31000	32730	33180	33620	34300	34730	35690	35520	36860

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate:	252	254	506
Illegitimate:	17	15	32
			<u>538</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.....	14.54
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population with comparability factor.....	15.55
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales.....	17.7

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
15.02	16.96	15.79	16.33	16.29	17.23	16.38	16.75	15.65	14.54

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate:	3	3	6
Illegitimate:	-	-	-
			<u>6</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live births.....	11.52
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births for England and Wales.....	15.4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population.....	0.16

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
0.30	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.11	0.19	0.16

DEATHS (all causes)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
223	202	425

DEATHS (all causes) Continued

Death Rate per 1,000 population.....	11.53
Death Rate per 1,000 population with comparability factor.....	8.53
Death Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales.....	11.7

Death Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
13.5	12.6	11.4	10.6	11.5	12.30	12.87	10.64	10.69	11.53

Deaths of infants under 1 year
Number of Deaths over a period of 5 years

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Legitimate:	8 3	9 6	2 3	- 3	6 4
Illegitimate:	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
Totals:	8 3	9 6	2 3	- 3	6 6

Infantile Death Rate 1966

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	22.30
All infants per 1,000 births England and Wales.....	19.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	19.76

Causes of Death in infants under 1 year

	1 - 7 days	1wk. - 1 month	1 - 6 months	over 6 months
Asphyxia	2	-	-	-
Bronchopneumonia	2	-	-	-
Prenaturity	5	-	-	-
Difficult delivery	1	-	-	-
Membrane disease	2	-	-	-
Totals:	12	-	-	-

Causes of Death

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	1	1	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	7	3	10	6
11. Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	13	5	18	9
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	1	5	6	7
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	2	2	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	17	37	28
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	-	-	-	5
16. Diabetes	-	2	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	37	59	60
18. Coronary disease, angina	53	34	87	66
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5	5
20. Other heart disease	36	26	62	65
21. Other diseases of circulatory system	12	16	28	14
22. Influenza	1	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	17	20	37	48
24. Bronchitis	6	-	6	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	6	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	18	31	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5	8
34. All other accidents	5	7	12	7
35. Suicide	2	-	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	2
	223	202	425	380

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Monthly notifications of Notifiable Diseases

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	1	2	1	5	6	7	4	10	6	-	1	23	66
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	11	22
Scarlet Fever	3	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
Food Poisoning	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	7	8	3	10	9	8	5	11	6	1	8	35	111

Age Distribution

Disease	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Unknown	Total
Measles	2	17	16	24	5	-	-	2	66
Dysentery	-	-	2	3	1	3	5	8	22
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	1	11
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals:	2	18	21	35	10	4	9	12	111

Distribution of Infectious Disease by Parish

Parish	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Infective Jaundice	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
Bealings, Gt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bealings, Lt.	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
Bredfield	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bromeswell	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Butley	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Campsea Ashe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Capel St. And.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chillesford	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Grundisburgh	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hoo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kesgrave	14	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	23
Levington	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Martlesham	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Melton	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10
Nacton	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Norbourne	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Orford	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rendlesham	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rushmore	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Sudbourne	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waldringfield	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Westerfield	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wickham Market	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Witnesham	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Totals:	66	22	11	4	3	2	1	1	1	111

Notifiable Disease - Tuberculosis

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Number on Register at January 1st, 1966.	52	61	15	30	158
Number notified during the year.	1	1	-	1	3
Number restored to register after removal in a previous period.	-	-	-	-	-
Number other than by notification.	2	2	-	-	4
Number removed from register during the year.	13	12	-	3	28
Number remaining on 31st December, 1966.	42	52	15	28	137

Analyses of Cases added to Register

<u>Respiratory</u>	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	over 65	Unknown	Total
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Female:	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Totals:	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	6

<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	over 65	Unknown	Total
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Tuberculosis (continued)

Occupation of cases added to Register

	<u>Primary Notifications</u>	<u>Otherwise than by Notification</u>	<u>Registered to Register</u>
Housewife	1	2	-
O.A.P.	1	-	-
Unknown	1	2	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>

Analysis of Removals from the Register

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recovered	12	13	25
Left District	-	2	2
Died - Other causes	1	-	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>28</u>

The provisional numbers of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year 1966 are as follows:

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Rate</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1,559	531	2,090	67	22	43
Other Tuberculosis	119	144	263	5	6	5

HOUSING

Statistics for 1966

Private buildings completed during 1966	256
Number of new houses completed by L.A. during the year	12
Total of post war Council Houses completed to 31.12.66.	1,076
Number of properties improved by Improvement Grants:	
Discretionary:	8
Standard:	98
Number on Waiting List for Council Houses at 31.12.66. (This does not include 134 who were requested to reapply)	144

Housing Repairs

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	4
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Demolition

Number of demolition orders secured	4
Number of dwellings demolished by informal action	11
Number demolished under demolition orders	-

Closing Orders etc.

Number of dwellings in respect of which or part of which closing orders were made	-
Undertakings accepted not to re-let unfit houses	-

Rehousing

Number of families rehoused from unfit houses	4
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Inspections

Number of houses inspected	210
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Caravans

Number of sites licensed (Individual, Residential, Holiday)	24
Number of inspections	45
Number of caravans on sites:	
(a) for Holiday use	345
(b) for Residential use	293
(c) for Touring use	30

Disinfection etc.

Number of premises disinfected	4
Number of premises disinfested	12

MEAT INSPECTIONCarcase and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1827	757	61	1470	5123	-
Number inspected	1827	757	61	1470	5123	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	10	8	4	23	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	311	230	3	175	1145	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	17.13	31.7	10.03	12.19	22.8	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	53	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.03	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total inspections for five years - 88,833

1962
185911963
202591964
205691965
201761966
9238

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Table A

Registrations and General Inspections

	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	20	5
Retail shops	9	64	45
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	12	7
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Totals:	15	100	60

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 115

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	175
Retail shops	177
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	10
Catering establishments open to the public	74
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	2
Total:	450
Total Males:	210
Total Females:	240

Table F

Inspectors

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act 3

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	5	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	77	62	10	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	43	56	-	-
Totals:	125	123	10	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	9	9	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961(Continued)

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Mending) Making Apparel etc.	6	-	-	-	-	-
} Clean- ing and) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	6	-	-	-	-	-

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